

81
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WALTHAM HOLY CROSS



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year ending December 31st., 1970

WALTHAM HOLY CROSS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



With the Compliments of
G. Blakey ~~*P. W. Rutey*~~ *M. A. P. H. I.*
Chief Public Health Inspector.

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Waltham Abbey, Essex*

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WALTHAM HOLY CROSS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1970

CHAIRMAN:
Councillor Mr. G. J. Dearman
Councillor Mr. R. H. Moore
Councillor Mrs. J. W. Hewins
Councillor Mr. K. W. Meekin
Councillor Mr. B. C. Reeves
Councillor Mr. H. S. Smith
Councillor Mrs. E. A. Webster

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL: ex officio: Councillor Mrs. M. Bird

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dr. H. Franks M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
(up to 2nd May, 1970)
6, Highbridge Street. Waltham Abbey, Essex.

Dr. L. Mitchell
(from 3rd May, 1970)
47, Tycehurst Hill, Loughton, Essex.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. P. W. Riley, M.A.P.H.I. (1) (2) (4)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. R. M. Cookson, M.A.P.H.I. (6)

MEAT INSPECTORS

Mr. E. Salway, A.M.R.S.H., M.A.M.I. (3)
Mr. J. Fleming, M.M.I.A., M.A.M.I. (5)
Mr. H. Benyon, A.M.R.S.H., M.A.M.I. (3)

- 1) Certificate of the Public Health Inspector's Education Board.
- 2) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health of Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- 3) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health of Inspector of Meat.
- 4) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Smoke Inspection.
- 5) Royal Sanitary Association (Scotland) Certificate of Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- 6) Diploma of the Public Health Inspector's Education Board.

CLERK Mrs. P. Dent up to 31.8.70 PART TIME CLERK Mrs. P. A. Gawley
Miss D. Elsom from 12.10.70 Up to 27.11.70

RODENT OPERATIVE Mr. T. S. Driver.

To the Chairman and Members of the Waltham Holy Cross
Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1970, which includes the Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector. My duties as Medical Officer of Health commenced on the 15th February, 1971.

The population of the district as estimated by the Registrar General was 13,790, the adjusted birth rate is 16.0 and the adjusted death rate is 10.04.

There were however, 5 still births and 6 deaths in the first 4 weeks of life. 1 of these died from Congenital malformation, one from heart disease, one from birth injury and 3 from other perinatal causes.

In addition to death in infancy, the deaths most common / attributed were to diseases of the heart and blood vessels and It occurred in the age group of 65 and over. In most cases, it is part of a general wearing out process affecting other organs too. Deaths from cancer took second place. Many deaths from cancer of the lungs could be saved by never smoking tobacco. Every educational method must be used to prevent children starting to smoke, and adults must be encouraged to stop. The policy of the Government should go further, newspapers, periodicals and poster-site proprietors should follow this example. The Government was right to stop advertising of cigarettes on television. The mathematical connection between lung cancer and cigarettes has been proved beyond reasonable doubt, even if the bio-chemical cause remains mysterious. Cigarettes are dangerous and habit forming.

According to a World Health Organisation report, three-quarters of all cases of cancer could have been prevented if caught in their early stages. Treatment of pre-cancerous lesions is the corner stone of cancer prevention and it is essential that medical practitioners be trained in this subject. Examination of people 30 years of age and over is recommended. The tests should include inspection of entire skin area, urine tests, chest x-ray and in women cervical smears and palpation of the breast.

Periodic routine medical examinations or "Health Checks" are of great value. Their aim is the detection of any deviation from the mental or physical state of the individual. People who consider themselves fit are sometimes found to have abnormalities which, in some instances, have

sinister significance. Many sound investigations are available to screen for incipient diseases - blood counts, urine examinations, x-rays etc. and a satisfactory result can prove very re-assuring. Routine medical examinations of elderly patients can detect nutritional or orthopaedic problems (which are frequent in the aged) and these can be remedied before they cause real trouble. Every effort to ensure periodic routine medical examinations and prevention of disease, especially in groups at risk is highly rewarding.

Medicine is somewhat in the news nowadays with the main emphasis on the curative side. It is also entertaining in quite a big way if one is to judge some of the television and radio programmes which have a popular appeal.

What a difference it might make, if we had a change of emphasis and if some genius of a script-writer could devise a programme of which the background was 'Keeping Fit', and if our newspapers, with their tremendous influence, could push the idea that the promotion of healthy national measures was quite the fashion. Fresh air and exercise can be just as effective as sleeping tablets and there will be no hangover the next day. Exercise and well planned diet are better than Amphetamine drugs as weight reducers.

1970 was the year in which much was said and written about pollution. The danger to health from atmospheric pollution is mainly in the incidence of respiratory disease, principally bronchitis. The extreme case in this Country was the London smog of 5th - 8th December 1952, to which was attributed the deaths of 4,000 persons in 3 weeks, and a further 8,000 in the next 3 months. This tragedy led to the appointment of the Beaver Committee in 1953 and the Clean Air Act 1956. There had been previous smog incidents in 1873, 1880, 1891 and 1948, and others in 1956 and 1962, but extreme cases - when life is at risk and public opinion is aroused to the point of demanding action, are fortunately rare. With less lethal concentrations of pollutants, people who suffer from respiratory diseases are affected so that they have to stay away from work - according to a 1956 Office of Health Economics Report, 76 million days were lost in a year, due to respiratory diseases and of these some 40 million were attributed to bronchitis.

Until recently low sulphur fuels were in short supply and relatively expensive and their compulsory use could hardly be justified economically. This position changed with the discovery of natural gas in the North Sea in quantities estimated to provide approximately 15 per cent of the Country's total

energy supplies by 1975. We are fortunate that this new indigenous fuel is of excellent quality and practically free from sulphur. Like U.S.A., Holland and France, we shall be able to use natural gases to reduce atmospheric pollution.

Last year 162 typhoid cases were recorded in England and Wales, the highest number since 1963. Three people died of typhoid and three of paratyphoid fever of which there were 193 cases. Three quarters of the typhoid cases and more than half of the paratyphoid infections were imported, with several outbreaks amongst holiday makers and other travellers returning from abroad. The vital importance of typhoid vaccination for people travelling abroad is insufficiently recognized.

Immunisation against an increasing number of diseases continue to form a large part of the work of Public Health Departments and at present this is largely concerned with producing immunity against polio-diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, tuberculosis, smallpox, measles and rubella.

Rubella vaccination was introduced last year. Rubella is generally a mild disease with no serious complications. If however, it is contracted by a woman in the first 3 months of pregnancy, there is a 10-15% risk that the baby may be born with serious malformations, which includes blindness, deafness, heart disease and mental and physical retardation. During 1969 epidemics in the U.S.A. over 20,000 babies were born with defects due to rubella infections in their mothers. In Britain it has been estimated that about 1,500 women might be expected to contract rubella in an epidemic year. In a non-epidemic year these figures might be about 500. The purpose of the scheme is to give protection against the disease before a pregnancy is likely. Therefore the girls in the 11-14 years age group are offered this protection.

May I, in conclusion, express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and support and to Dr. Mitchell who acted as Medical Officer of Health and to the Public Health Inspectors and clerical staff for their valuable assistance and co-operation.

A. Afnan

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS - 1970

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population

13,790

Area Comparability Factors

Births

.83

Deaths

1.44

	MALES			FEMALES		
	Total	Legit.	Illegit.	Total	Legit.	Illegit.
Live Births	139	131	8	127	123	4
Stillbirths	3	3	-	2	2	-
Deaths of infants						
Under 1 year of age	5	4	1	4	3	1
Under 4 weeks of age	2	2	-	4	3	1
Under 1 week of age	1	1	-	3	2	1
Deaths - All Ages	60	-	-	39	-	-

Live Births Crude rate per 1,000 home population	19.3
Live Births Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to National rate	1.0
Stillbirths Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	18.0
Deaths of Infants	
Under 1 year of age Rate per 1,000 live births	34
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births	33
Deaths (All Ages) Crude Rate per 1,000 home population	7.2
Deaths (All Ages) Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate.	.89

CAUSES OF DEATH AS GIVEN BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL
FOR THE YEAR 1970

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	7	2	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	-	1
Leukaemia	1	-	1
Other malignant neoplasms	1	3	4
Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	2
Other Endocrine etc. diseases	2	-	2
Other diseases of nervous system	1	1	2
Hypertensive disease	1	-	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	18	6	24
Other forms of heart disease	3	1	4
Cerebrovascular disease	4	7	11
Other diseases of Circulatory System	2	-	2
Pneumonia	6	5	11
Bronchitis and Emphysema	2	2	4
Asthma	1	-	1
Other Disease of Digestive System	-	1	1
Congenital Anomalies	1	1	2
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	-	1
Other causes of perinatal mortality	-	3	3
All other accidents	2	-	2
Suicide and Self inflicted injuries	2	-	2
	<hr/>		
Total	60	39	99
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ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES

All personal health services for the Waltham Holy Cross Urban District are administered on an area basis and come within the West Essex Health Area. The Area Health Office is situated at Moot House Annexe, The Stow, Harlow (Tel. Harlow 25331) and all correspondence should be addressed to the Area Medical Officer.

Health Visiting/School Nursing Service

At the end of the year the three health visitors serving the District were Mrs. J. Chapman, Mrs. J. Haynes, Miss I. Seiberle. Mrs. Chapman resigned early in 1971 and at the time of writing this report the post is still vacant. The health visitors are based at the Essex County Health Services Clinic, The Cedars, Sewardstone Road, Waltham Abbey. (Tel. No. Waltham Cross 22830) and can usually be contacted there each morning between 9 and 10 a.m. If the health visitor is not available messages can be left with one of the clerical assistants. Health Visitors at this clinic are assisted in their duties by Mrs. Bayliss, a part-time state registered nurse.

The health visitor who is a trained nurse holding midwifery and health visitor qualification, visits persons in their homes and advises in the clinic as to the care of young children - persons suffering from illness - expectant and nursing mothers, the elderly, and as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection and other duties as may be assigned to her.

In the School Health Service the health visitor is the principal link between the home, the school, the family doctor and other agencies, particularly on matters relating to the health of a child at school. Working within the school as a health educator; carrying out health surveys, special screening tests; and dealing with any outbreak of infection. Making arrangements for school medical inspections and attending these medicals to discuss with the medical officer any relevant medical or social problems concerning the children to be examined.

District Nurse and Midwifery

The nursing staff carrying out these services and resident in the area are:

Miss E. E. Bullock, District Nurse/Midwife 23, Farm Hill Road, Waltham Abbey	Tel. No. W.X. 22917
Miss B. F. Dyke, District Nurse/Midwife 5a Fountain Place, Waltham Abbey	Tel. No. W.X. 33666
Miss D. Durell, District Nurse/Midwife 22, Buxton Road, Upshire, Waltham Abbey.	Tel. No. W.X. 22421

Arrangements are made to assist each other as the need arises. In addition further assistance is available by the nurses resident at Nazeing and Roydon. The district nurse/midwives are trained nurses with midwifery qualifications undertaking duties which include the nursing care of patients in their own homes and attending women before, during and after childbirth.

The following services are provided by the County Council at the clinic at Sewardstone Road.

Chiropody

Three sessions a week for the elderly and physically handicapped.

A domiciliary service is also provided for patients who are housebound and unable to reach the clinic.

Cervical Cytology

Sessions are arranged according to the demand. There is no waiting list.

Dental Service

This service is mainly for schoolchildren. For the latter part of the year the service had to be reduced, following the departure of the dental officer. Another dental officer has been appointed (Sept. 1971).

The dental officer periodically visits the schools in the district to carry out dental inspections.

Schoolchildren's Clinic

A school medical officer is in attendance at regular intervals and appointments can be arranged on application to the clinic, head teacher or Area Office.

Child Health Clinic

These sessions are very well attended. At the present time three sessions a week are being held with a medical officer and health visitor in attendance. Vaccinations and immunisations are also carried out at these sessions.

School Health Service

The selective system of medical inspection of pupils continued unchanged and during the year 743 pupils in attendance at schools in the District were examined by medical officers of the Local Education Authority.

As in previous years, B.C.G. vaccination was offered to pupils aged 12 years and 183 were vaccinated.

Vaccination against rubella was introduced for the first time in the autumn but as supplies of vaccine were limited, vaccination was offered only to girls in their fourteenth year.

The supply of vaccine has improved and this protection is now being offered to all girls in the age range 11-14 years.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Since preparing this report the Local Authority Health Services Act 1970, which implemented the main recommendations of the Seebohm Report on Local Authority and Allied Personal Social Services, has been adopted by the County Council and the Social Services Committee has been established. This Committee has become responsible for the functions previously exercised by the Children's and Welfare Committee of the County Council and three of the services, namely Home Help, Neighbourly Help and Mental Health, which were formerly administered by the Health Committee. The main services for which the Social Services Department are responsible are:

Residential Services

- Homes for the elderly
- Homes for the physically handicapped
- Homes for the adult mentally handicapped
- Homes for the mentally ill
- Children's homes.
- Residential nurseries
- Community Schools
- Observation and assessment centres for children
- Hostels for young working people
- Temporary accomodation for homeless families
- Emergency accomodation in disaster

Social Work

Social work with children (including fostering and adoption), the elderly, the mentally and physically handicapped, the mentally ill, the blind, the deaf and families at risk.

Field Support Services

- Occupational centres for the physically handicapped
- Training centres for mentally handicapped adults
- Workshops for the mentally ill
- Day Nurseries
- Day care in children's homes
- Home help, neighbourly help and night attendance
- Development of services for the elderly
- Practical assistance for the physically handicapped in the home
- Provision of grants for special housing schemes for the elderly;
to County voluntary organisations; for recognised voluntary
work in Essex; for meals on wheels.
- Caravan sites for gypsies and other itinerant dwellers.

A local Area Office is to be established at Loughton, with a sub-office at Waltham Abbey.

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Ante Natal	1,185
Post-Natal	nil

ATTENDANCES AT CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Infants under 1 year)	4,857
Children 1-5 years)	

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	<u>Cases Notified</u>	<u>Cases admitted to hospital</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Dysentery	2	1	-
Measles	178	4	-
Scarlet Fever	5	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

1 new case of tuberculosis was notified during the year.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases were reported during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION SCHEMES

1) SMALLPOX

70 primary vaccinations were performed and 9 persons were re-vaccinated.

2) D.P.T. (Triple vaccine against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus)

252 primary immunisations and 96 boosting doses were given.

3) DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS

14 primary immunisations, 168 boosting doses were given.

4) TETANUS

2 immunisations and 9 boosting doses were given during the year

5) POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATIONS

Oral Vaccine

Immunising Course of 3 doses 252

Fourth (boosting) dose 258

6) MEASLES VACCINATIONS

93 primary vaccinations were performed

7) Rubella 39 vaccinations were performed.

SOME NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

<u>Disease</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Scarlet Fever	1	9	5	1	5
Dysentery	2	3	3	2	2
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	-	1	1	-	-
Measles	16	419	7	57	178
Whooping Cough	4	2	2	-	1

VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS

<u>1st Visits</u>		<u>Total Visits</u>	
Under 1 year)	Under 1 year)	
1-5 years)	1-5 years)	
	1,003		3,097

CASES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES

Number of cases attended	64
Visits made by Home Nurses	3,926

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the duties of the Department carried out during the year 1970.

I am pleased to report that the Department was able to fulfil the obligations placed upon it, albeit at times with difficulty. I feel it says much for the loyalty of the staff that the not inconsiderable depletions in available staff were not allowed to disrupt the routine of the Department.

I express my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation given by all Members and Officers of the Council and in particular, that given by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. L. Mitchell and the staff of the Public Health Department which is essential for the proper functioning of the Department.

P. W. Riley, M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector

1) INSPECTION OF THE AREA

During the year 3,536 visits were made as detailed in the following table. Complaints of great variety were received but routine visits formed the main part of the work of the Department giving opportunities for education and encouragement. The attitude of the Council in delegating responsibility is appreciated, it being the policy of the Department to act quickly when possible as the public image of the Council is improved when as little delay as possible is caused. A G.P.O. engineer "treed" up a telegraph pole by irate wasps whose nest he had disturbed, connected up to the readily available telephone wire and sent an S.O.S. to the Department, he was undoubtedly pleased by the rapid action which the Department was able to take.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS CARRIED OUT BY THE DEPARTMENT

General

Atmospheric Pollution	70
Bakehouses	6
Building Sites	6
Caravans, Tents and Sheds	77
Cattle Market	13
Drainage	94
Factories and Workplaces	88
Kennels	9
Noise	34
Nurseries	39
O.S.R. Premises	52
Outworkers premises	13
Pest Control	175
Petroleum	62
Refuse Collection and Disposal	13
Schools	20
Stables and Piggeries	23
Water supply	44
Miscellaneous	68

HOUSING

Complaints (defects etc.)	41
Complaints Revisits	50
Filthy or Verminous Premises	3
Revisits, Devicits	24
Houses in Multiple Occupation	27
Individual Improvement	14
Individual Revisits	15
Individual Unfit Houses	1
Individual Revisits	8
Overcrowding	6
Qualification Certificate Visits	50
Miscellaneous	9

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Routine Investigations	32
Miscellaneous	8

MEAT

Slaughterhouses	1,876
Shops etc.	12

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Bakeries	9
Butchers	10
Cafes and Restaurants	10
Canteens	14
Catering premises	17
Clubs	5
Confectioners	14
Dairies and Distributors	15
Fishmongers (Inc. Fish Fryers)	9
Food Hawkers	11
Food Preparation Premises	25
General Market	35
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	11
Grocers	31
Hospitals	4
Ice Cream Premises	36

Institutions	4
Private Houses re Food Complaints	11
Public Houses	44
Schools	14
Wholesalers	9

Visits in connection with Sampling

Ice Cream	7
Milk (bacteriological)	12

2) HOUSING

a) No. of Council Houses

Bed/sitting bungalows	24
1 bedroom bungalows	53
1 bedroom flats	177
2 bedroom flats/maisonettes	163
3 bedroom flats/maisonettes	20
2 bedroom houses	379
3 bedroom houses	618
4 bedroom houses	34
5 bedroom houses	3

Total	<u>1,471</u>
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Number of applicants rehoused from Housing List	40
Number of applicants rehoused from unfit dwellings	4
Number of applicants on Operative List as December 1970	221
Number of applicants on Deferred List as December, 1970	121
Number of applicants rehoused on medical grounds	3

b) Houses in Multiple Occupation

During the year 27 visits were made to investigate multiple occupation. It is required that a house in multiple occupation be satisfactorily provided with natural and artificial lighting, ventilation, water supply, personal washing facilities, drainage and sanitary conveniences, facilities for the storage, preparation and cooking of food, for the disposal of waste water, and the provision for proper means of escape in case of fire in certain circumstances.

c) Unfit Houses

Two houses subject to demolition orders were made fit and are now

providing satisfactory accommodation with all facilities for their occupants.

d) Improvement of Houses

The number of discretionary improvement grants given during the above year (1970) was 8 amounting to £3,004. No standard grants were paid in that year.

The qualification certificate procedure is a credible effort to end the anachronism of controlled tenancies - the cause of much decay in our older houses, and to provide tenants with good living conditions and modern facilities. Unfortunately the tortuous procedure to be followed and the meagre benefit to the owner - who can expect to wait five years before he is paid an agreed fair rent, is dissuading many. Perhaps if $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of an approved expenditure was allowed to be charged in the first year, more interest would be kindled, but if combined with a simplification of procedure the floodgates would open to the benefit of both landlord and tenant. Despite its defects the Act has proved effective in many cases, its advantages are stressed whenever the opportunity arises and standards of accommodation have risen as a result.

3) CARAVANS

There are within the district, 9 individual residential caravan sites, five multiple residential caravan sites and one holiday site. These accommodate 571 caravans.

The conditions approved by the Council in respect of caravan sites designed to improve the environment of the caravan occupier to the highest possible practicable standard continue to have the desired effect. They will ultimately ensure that all permanent residential caravans meet the strict structural standards of the British Standard Specification and be provided with all amenities including a wash-hand basin, a bath or shower, a sink and a hot water system to supply these fittings, a W. C., a piped water supply and connections to a main drainage system and mains electricity.

4) FOOD AND DRUGS

a) Mest Inspection

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the area.

The number of animals slaughtered for sale for human consumption increased yet again during the year, reaching a total of 106,258 animals. All

were inspected, and although 20,345 animals were found to be in some way diseased, 70 tons of meat being condemned, the quality of the animals slaughtered in the area is high. It is fortunate that good quality animals are slaughtered because if this were not so, and if the co-operation of the trade had not been obtained in restricting slaughtering to 5 days per week with no evening work, the staffing problems would be intolerable. Even so it is doubtful whether the existing staff would be able to cope with a further substantial increase without making serious inroads into other important public health works.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed and inspected	20,937	2,223	3,036	37,462	42,597	3
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT T.B. AND C. BOVIS</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	3	4	12	19	43	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	11,755	285	8	7,620	2,896	-
Percentage of animals affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerca	56.14	12.82	0.26	20.34	6.79	-

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole carcass condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	0	0	0	46	0
Percentage of animals affected with tuberculosis	0.004	0	0	0	0.10	0

CYSTICERCA ONLY

Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	1	0	0	0	0
Percentage of animals affected with cysticerca	.019	.04	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS OF MEAT CONDEMNED

Carcases and Meat Condemned

	Cattle excluding <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	Sheep and <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
<u>Whole carcasses</u>	3	4	12	19	43
<u>Part carcasses:</u>	-	-	-	-	-
Legs	1	-	1	8	47
Shoulders	-	-	-	1	2
Loins	1	-	-	-	-
Sides	-	-	-	-	1
Belly	-	-	-	-	8
Flanks	76	-	-	-	-
Hindquarter	1	-	-	2	-
Forequarter	-	-	-	3	19
Breasts	-	-	-	1	-
Knuckles	-	-	-	-	-
Shanks	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Offal condemned</u>					
Livers	7,232	253	3	6,593	1,392
Part Livers	3,565	-	-	-	170
Lungs	615	22	1	505	721
Head and tongue	122	3	-	1	-
Heads	24	-	1	-	32
Hearts	58	3	1	503	535
Spleens	17	-	-	-	-
Tongues	30	-	-	-	-
Tails	5	1	-	-	1
Skirts	8	-	-	-	-
Kidneys	-	3	1	3	14

b) Unsound Food Surrendered or condemned

	Tons	Cwts	lbs
Meat at Slaughterhouses	68	2	92
Meat at retail premises			58
Canned Meats		3	108
Fruit and Vegetables (fresh)			27
Frozen Foods			64
Other Foods		5	34
	68	13	47

c) Food Hygiene

During the year 257 inspections were made of premises where food is manufactured or sold. The object of the visits being to ensure that the food is sold from hygienic premises and that the methods of handling the food are hygienic. Generally the standard of food premises is rising, no doubt in part due to the consumer becoming more concerned with the cleanliness or otherwise of the premises from which food is purchased. The demands of the consumer for clean food shops is probably the quickest way of raising the standard of hygiene. Several national surveys have been made on what the consumer requires in a food shop and cleanliness is always a prominent requirement.

Premises registered for the manufacture or sale of preserved foods	10
Premises registered for the sale of ice cream	50
Itinerants registered for the sale of ice cream	14
Itinerants registered for the sale of foods	14

Analysis of Premises complying with Food Hygiene Regulations 16 and 19

Premises	Number of Premises	No. of Premises complying with Regulation 16 (Provision of WHB)	Premises to which Regulation 19 applies (where open food is sold)	Premises Complying with Regulation 19
Butchers	7	7	7	7
Greengrocers	8	8	8	8
Fishmongers	2	2	2	2
Fishfryers	3	3	3	3
Grocers/ General Stores etc	35	35	20	20
Restaurants, Cafes, Public Houses	55	55	55	55

d) Milk Sampling

137 samples of milk, including 102 of raw milk were obtained in the district for examination, details of which are given in the following table.

<u>Examination</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Brucellosis	73	39
Tuberculosis	9	0
Antibiotics	21	0
Phosphatase Test(adequate heat treatment)	24	2
Methylene Blue Test (keeping quality)	43	6
U.H.T. Test (adequate heat treatment)	9	0
Turbidity Test (-do-)	1	0

It has been again necessary to take numerous samples in order to ascertain the source and to enable the eradication of brucellosis in raw milk. Until heat treatment is compulsory the general public will remain exposed to the danger of infection from the consumption of what is generally accepted, a very safe food - milk.

e) Chemical Sampling of Food

Samples of food for chemical analysis are obtained by the Essex County Council. Mr. C. C. Card, Chief Weights and Measures Inspector for the County Council reports as follows.

Food and Drugs - Not Milk

Butter	3
Chocolate Drinking	1
Coffee Ground	1
Coffee Instant	1
Confections Pineapple	1
Lemon Drink	1
Lemon/Bitter Drink	1
Sweets Jelly	1
Tea	2
Tea Bags	1
Vinegar Malt	2

15

Food and Drugs - Milk

Number of samples procured 25 (inc. 8 from schools)

5) WATER SUPPLIES

There are in the district 3,757 dwellings of which 3728 are supplied from public water mains.

The Metropolitan Water Board supply the major part of the district and report on their supplies as follows:

- "1a) The supply was satisfactory both as to (i) quality, and (ii) quantity throughout 1970.
- b) All new and repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine; after a predetermined period of contact the pipes are flushed out and refilled; samples of water are then collected from these treated mains, and the mains are returned to service only after results are found to be satisfactory.

The quality control from these laboratories is carried out by means of daily sampling from sources of supply, from treatment works or well stations, for the distribution system, and through to the consumer. Any sign of contamination or any other abnormality is immediately investigated.

- c)i)The Board has no record of the number of structurally separate dwellings supplied in your area, but the population supplied direct according to the Registrar-General's estimates at 30th June,1970, was 13,752.

- ii)No houses were permanently supplied by standpipe.

d) No artificial fluoride was added, and where the fluoride content is indicated in the analyses it represents the naturally occurring fluoride in the water.

2a) The supply was derived from the following works and pumping stations: River Thames-derived water via Fortis Green Pumping Station. Well water from Waltham Abbey well. The main at the Wake Arms is supplied with River Lee/Thames water from Lee Bridge Works.

No new sources of supply were instituted and there were no changes to the general scheme of supply in your area.

The number of samples collected and the bacteriological and chemical analyses of the supply from the above sources after treatment are shown on the attached sheets.

b) On account of their hardness content and alkaline reaction the Board's river and well water supplies are shown to be not plumbo-solvent.

It should however be appreciated that all types of water pick up varying amounts of metal from the material of water piping particularly when it is newly installed; this applies to copper, zinc, iron and also to lead.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD - Water Examination Department

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS - YEARLY AVERAGES 1970

of water supplied to the Waltham Holy Cross Urban District Council

Source of Supply	BEFORE TREATMENT							AFTER TREATMENT				
	Number of Samples	Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count		Escherichia coli count		Number of Samples	Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count.	E. coli count
		20-24 hours at 37°C	3 days at 22°C	Per cent samples negative in 100 ml	Count per 100 ml	Per cent samples negative in 100 ml	Count per 100 ml		20-24 hours at 37°C	3 days at 22°C	Per cent samples negative in 100ml	per cent samples negative in 100 ml.
Waltham Abbey	247	0.0	30	99.60	-	100.0	-	253	0.2	38	100.0	100.0
Lee Bridge	2,709	76.7		32.85	11.8	54.6	2.9	429	28.9		99.53	99.77
River Thames-Derived	8,259	31.9		37.91	17.3	53.58	4.7	3,710	8.0		99.92	99.97

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD - WATER EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT

Average Results of the Chemical Examination of the water supplied to the Waltham Holy Cross Urban District Council during 1970

	Description of the Sample		
	Waltham Abbey	Lee Bridge	R. Thames Derived
Number of Samples	4	52	363
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.20	0.022	0.026
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.034	0.096	0.083
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.5	5.3	4.8
Oxygen abs. from KMnO_4 , 4 hrs at 27°C	0.38	1.11	1.02
Hardness (total) CaCO_3	276	304	274
Hardness (non carbonate) CaCO_3	59	98	79
Magnesium as Mg	-	7	5
Sodium as Na	-	35.4	27.7
Potassium as K	-	6.6	5.6
Chloride as Cl	28	48	40
Phosphate as PO_4	-	3.5	2.7
Silicate as SiO_2	-	10	9
Sulphate as SO_4	-	92	70
Natural Fluoride as F	0.70	0.25	0.20
Surface-active material as Manoxol OT	-	0.03	0.03
Turbidity Units	0.3	0.2	0.1
Colour (Burgess units)	4	13	11
pH value	7.4	7.9	7.9
Electrical Conductivity (micromhos)	540	640	570

In addition there are six sources of private supply in the district supplying water to 29 dwellings. As was reported in last year's Annual Report, one of the private supplies was previously found to be of an unsatisfactory nature, due to the supply being held in an open reservoir. Users are now taking water direct from the source of supply rather than the reservoir. It is understood however, that arrangements are still being made with a view to having a mains supply laid on by the Metropolitan Water Board. Thus all supplies are now of a satisfactory standard.

6) SWIMMING POOLS

Routine bacteriological samples taken from the swimming pools at Roundhills, Milton Street School and at Warlies indicated that conditions were satisfactory.

7) CLEAN AIR

Although the improvement attained is not so dramatic as in earlier years when smog seemed to virtually disappear overnight the fight against atmospheric pollution is by no means over. Cleaner air progressively results in reductions in the incidence of lung cancer and bronchitis, less damage to buildings and materials, improvements in agriculture and horticulture and considerable economic gain to the Country.

8) NOISE

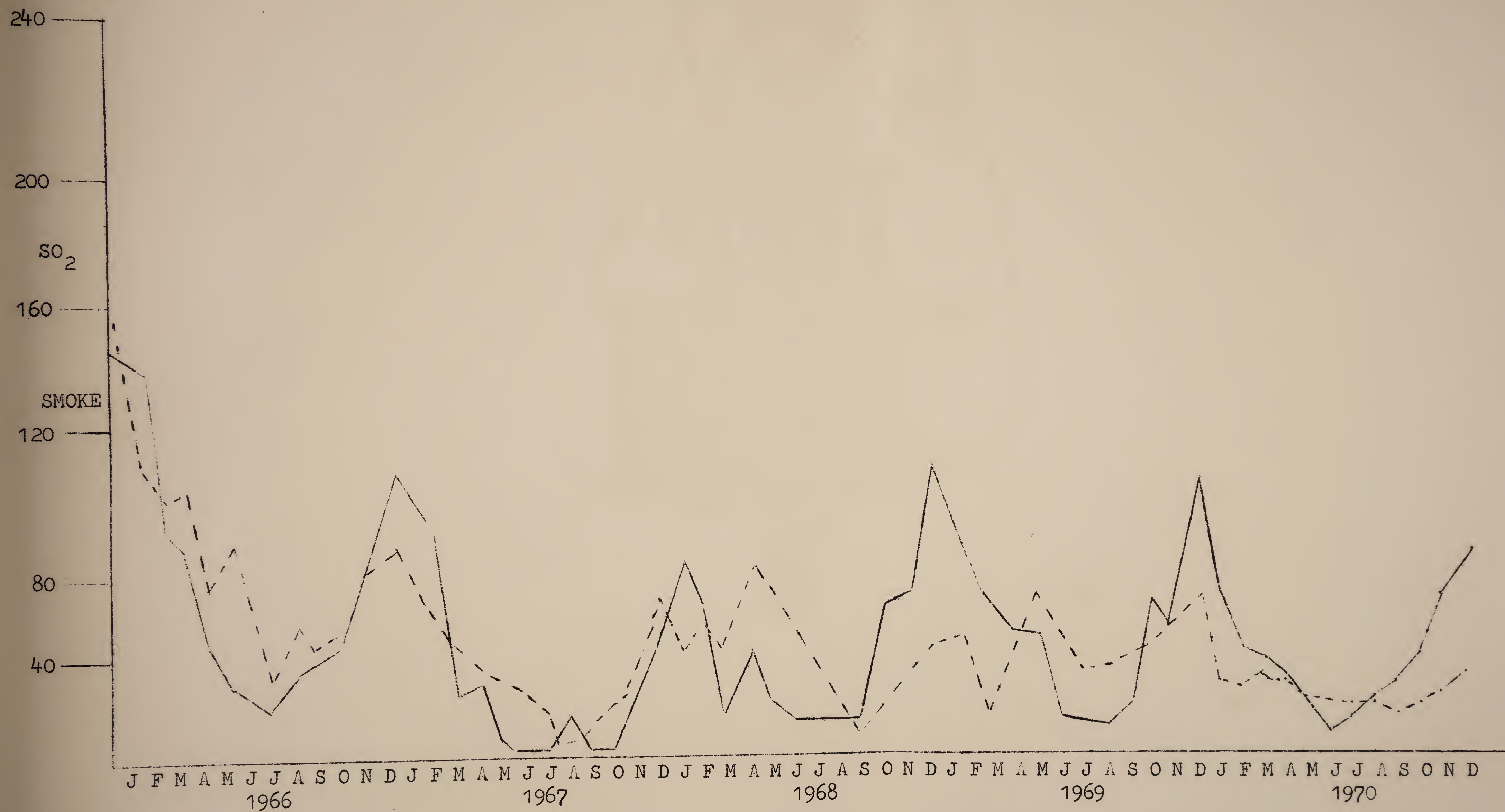
The Noise Abatement Act 1960 enables a Local Authority to deal with noise nuisances. During the year 34 visits were made during the day and night as a result of complaints alleging noise nuisance. It is extremely rare, if at all possible, to eliminate completely the noise complained of and unfortunately although in some cases the noise level has been considerably reduced, the complainant will not accept that the noise has been reduced to a reasonable level.

It was found necessary to issue one statutory notice in respect of noise nuisance when reasonable requests made were ignored.

Noise is an important aspect of environmental health and in addition to causing nuisance, can in certain circumstances, physically injure health. It is generally found that industrialists are well aware of the problems of noise, both inside and outside the factory and readily co-operate with reasonable requests.

Perhaps the general public are not so aware and themselves cause their neighbours considerable nuisance by creating excessive noise, such as over-revving engines, playing radios and musical instruments too loudly, slamming car doors late at night etc.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION - MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE



9) PETROLEUM

The Petroleum Regulations Acts 1928 and 1936 give power to the Local Authority to ensure the safety of the general public from hazards in connection with petroleum. During the year 62 visits were made to petroleum installations and advice given on methods of construction and installation, the rendering safe of dis-used storage tanks and the delivery handling and sale of petroleum.

Testing of all alterations and new installations during the year was carried out and in all cases the results were satisfactory.

Although the Home Office give guidance to the Local Authority the ultimate responsibility for establishing conditions in respect of petroleum installations, and their enforcements, lies with this Council. The conditions recently introduced are having the desired effect resulting in safer conditions and the non-licensing of installations which fail to reach the desired standard. The number of licenses issued during the year dropped from 29 to 27.

During the year a request for the help of the Department was made by the owner of a second-hand storage tank, similar in appearance to a petroleum storage tank, which emitted a gas when attempts were made to open it. The Explosives Research and Development Establishment of the Ministry of Aviation Supply, the Police and the Fire Brigade readily co-operated in the identification of the contents, (found to be extremely dangerous and likely to be ignited by a spark or exposure to air with possible explosive results^{and})/the rendering safe of these contents and their safe disposal together with the tank. That this operation was carried out smoothly with safety and competence was only due to the fullest co-operation which was so readily obtained from all concerned. Investigations revealed that the tank had been in use to transport between England and France, Ziegler - Natta Catalyst. Alkyl aluminium chloride plus titanium tetrachloride plus possibly benzine or toluene. The firm became bankrupt and the tank sold to a scrap dealer who kept the tank in an open yard in apparent ignorance of its contents. After some considerable time the tank was purchased by the local businessman who wished to have it opened after delivery to his premises. It appears that some means of positively and permanently identifying such tanks as

dangerous is urgently required.

10) PEST CONTROL

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 places an obligation on the occupiers of lands and premises to notify the Local Authority of infestations of rats and mice. The Local Authority have a duty to ensure that this notification is made and that the occupiers destroy the rats or mice.

The Local Authority provide a pest control service which is available to householders free of charge and to occupiers of business premises for a small fee. Contracts are entered into either for the treatment of a single infestation or for periodic inspections and treatment of any infestation which may arise. The annual contract offers a most efficient service as treatments are always carried out at an early stage preventing much subsequent damage which the rats or mice may cause and also covers a variety of pests, including moles, which can cause considerable loss of agricultural produce. Whilst the number of infestations by rats during 1970 was similar to 1969 the number of mice infestations rose considerably. Of serious consequence is the fact that 75% of rat infestations and 61% of mouse infestations found were not notified. That these rodents carry considerable disease risk is well known, what is not known is why certain sections of the public are so apathetic about it.

Efficient treatment of rats by Warfarin and of mice by Alphachlorolose achieves effective results but it is important that the Department be notified promptly when infestation is suspected.

	<u>TYPE OF PROPERTY</u>	
	<u>Non Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1) Number of properties in district	4,775	138
2) a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	164	4
b) Number infested by (i) Rats	36	3
(ii) Mice	40	1
3) a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	2,371	56
b) Number infested by (i) Rats	104	13
(ii) Mice	57	8

11) ANIMAL CARE

a) Diseases of Animals, Waste Foods Order 1957

Premises where plant and equipment is used for boiling of waste foods intended for animal feeding, provide an important link in the spread of certain animal diseases such as swine fever, and foot and mouth disease. There are three such premises within the district licensed in accordance with the requirements of the above order, to ensure that they are operated correctly. One license granted was subsequently withdrawn as the desired standard was not maintained.

b) Animal Boarding Establishments Act. 1963

The Act provides for proper conditions in such establishments in respect of construction, size of quarters, temperature, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness, bedding material, exercise, food and drink, preventing the spread of infection, fire precautions and that a register of animal movements are kept. 8 premises were licensed during the year and 9 inspections were made to ensure compliance with the Act.

c) Pet Animals Act. 1951

It is an offence to keep a Pet Shop unless a licence has been granted by the Local Authority. One such shop is licensed subject to conditions in respect of suitable accommodation, food and drink, the age of animals sold, prevention of spread of infectious disease and fire precautions.

12) SEWAGE AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL

The major part of the sewage in the Urban District, with exception of a small area at Sewardstonebury where there is a small treatment works, is conveyed by pumping and gravity through a drainage system terminating at the Greater London Council pumping station at Brooker Road, from whence it is pumped out of the district to the treatment works - Deephams. This system is adequate for the present needs, but with the advent of the Greater London Council building over 2,000 new dwellings, along with the other development taking place in the area, improvements and modifications to the Local Authority's sewers and the building of a new pumping station at Brooker Road became necessary.

A scheme for laying a new 375 mm soil sewer to replace the existing 9" sewer at Lea Road is out to tender at this time. The new pumping station at Brooker Road is not yet in operation.

13) PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Toilet facilities are provided for the public at the Kings Oak, High Beach, Larsens Recreation Ground in Farm Hill Road and in the Greenyard adjacent to the Town Hall.

No new conveniences have been built this year, the situation therefore, remains as last year.

None of the conveniences has a full time attendant, but daily cleaning and inspection is carried out. Considerable damage occurs to these premises due to vandalism which considerably increases maintenance costs. If the general public were to report damage they observed being caused, the facilities provided for their use would obviously be improved.

14) REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A bonus incentive scheme has had the effect of reducing the number of vehicles to two full time and one part time, and the number of operatives from 14 to 10.

A 'Pilot' scheme using plastic sacks as bin liners commenced on the 5th April involving 323 properties and is due to run for 3 months. It is too early to make any definite observations. As from the 1st April all refuse from this District has been taken to the G.L.C. Incinerator at Edmonton for disposal. The change from open tipping was brought about because tips within reasonable travelling distance were becoming due for closure.

15) SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964

It is the duty of the Local Authority to maintain a register of persons carrying on the business of Scrap Metal Dealers. There are 5 dealers registered in the district who are required to maintain records of dealings.

16) OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT. 1963

The Act requires that offices, retail shops, wholesale departments, warehouses, fuel storage depots, catering establishments and canteens be registered if persons are employed. In order to protect the health, safety and welfare of employees satisfactory standards have to be maintained in respect of cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, lighting, ventilation, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, accommodation for clothing, seating arrangement, eating facilities, floors, passages and stairs, fencing and cleaning of machinery, training and supervision of persons operating dangerous machinery, heavy work, first aid, and fire precautions.

At the end of the year, 28 offices, 47 retail shops, 4 wholesale departments and warehouses and 13 catering establishments and canteens were registered. These premises employed a total of 163 males and 325 females. 95 inspections were carried out during the year, an analysis of the contraventions found is given below. The co-operation of the employers was readily obtained in complying with the requirements of the Department.

Analysis of Contraventions

Cleanliness	4	Registration of Premises	4
Temperature	9	Floors	1
Lighting	Nil	First aid	11
Sanitary Conveniences	Nil	Other matters	10
Washing facilities	Nil	Seating facilities	Nil
Insufficient Ventilation	2	Storage Space	Nil

17) FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

The Local Authority are responsible for enforcing satisfactory conditions in respect of cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences in respect of factories where mechanical power is not used and in respect of sanitary conveniences where mechanical power is used.

A total of 86 factories and workplaces, 3 slaughterhouses and 3 sites of building operations were registered. 88 inspections were made resulting in informal action being taken in 7 instances.

18) ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank the Treasurer, the Engineer and Surveyor and the Housing Manager for information assisting in the compilation of this report.

P. W. Riley M.A.P.H.I.
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act. 1961
PART 1 OF THE ACT

- 1) Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	nil	nil	nil	nil
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	93	88	6	nil
(111) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	3	6	nil	nil
TOTAL	96	94	6	nil

2) Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors. (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Insufficient Unsuitable or Defective	6	6	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	6	6	Nil	Nil	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK
(Sections 133 and 134)

	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by section 133(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel Making etc.	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No other outwork is carried on in the district						
TOTAL	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

